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"Oh, Ned, was my harness on straight when they took my picture on the Avenue the other day? And did the picture go on the Society Page of one of the papers?" asked Knickerbocker Winnie of teammate Ned. "Yes and no," grunted long suffering Ned. "My harness was on straight and our picture was hung in the Knickerbocker Booth at the National Health Exhibit to show that clean horses and a clean wagon are necessary to clean, pure, healthful ice—the kind that we deliver. Our names were on the picture, so we'll have lots of people recognizing us on the street, and our picture will probably be exhibited at Dr. Copeland's show, too."

"I am getting famous," said teasing Winnie, with a loving nip on Ned's ear.

### Knickerbocker ICE Company

HOLLAND GROWN BULBS  
DARWIN TULIPS  
TOP SIZE IN MIXED COLORS  
30c Doz. \$2.50 Hundred  
PLANT NOW!  
Spring Flowering  
These bulbs are top or mother size, not a second or third size, and in a wonderful collection of colors.  
PEONY ROOTS 30 CENTS EACH  
Strong Clumps, White, Pink & Red  
Read for the free bulb catalogue containing other special offers.  
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SALED SETS FROM \$10 TO \$50  
A SALAD is always refreshing, and the patterns of Ovington salad sets are quite in keeping with this most desirable quality. They are often interpolated with great success into a formal dinner service.  
OVINGTON'S  
The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue  
FIFTH AVENUE AT 39TH ST.

Lobster Cocktail  
Cut the meat of the claws and tail into small cubes. Serve in cocktail glasses with a sauce made of two parts of catsup and one part of  
**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**  
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

VOGEL'S BENCH MADE  
Shoes are stronger, smarter & better fitting. MADE ON PREMISES. From \$5 Up. Boots and Shoes To Order.  
L. VOGEL 48 Vesey St. Formerly 64 Nassau St.

## MILLER TELLS LABOR HE WILL UPHOLD LAW

### Will Not Tolerate Violence or Yield to Criminal Leadership.

HE DENIES HOSTILITY  
Asserts Smith's Charge Is Political Bunkum to Get Votes.

DEFENDS USE OF POLICE  
Informs Hornell Audience He Will Prevent Such Excesses as Herrin Massacre.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
HORNELL, Oct. 18.—In a speech that fairly snapped with courage and resolution Gov. Miller to-night denounced lawlessness in industrial disputes and pledged himself to stamp it out with all the power of the State wherever and whenever it occurs.

"I do not intend that any Herrin massacre shall occur in this State as long as I am Governor," he said in such a way that nobody in his audience of 1,500 would have bet a cent against a dollar that he didn't mean what he said.

"And I know," he went on when the clamor of cheering had subsided, "that there is law enough and force enough at the command of the Governor to prevent such an occurrence."

Industrial Dispute at Hornell.  
"Referring to industrial disputes," said Gov. Miller, "Mr. Smith has said that he personally settled them, while I called out the police. You had an industrial dispute affecting conditions at Hornell. Would Mr. Smith, had he been Governor, have settled that dispute? It was a dispute on a nationwide scale. It was a dispute involving the jurisdiction of only one governmental agency, and that was the Federal labor board. Would Mr. Smith have intervened and settled that dispute?"

"His intervention, or my attempted intervention, would have been resented by all sides as an intrusion. He says I called out the police. I did call out the police. I sent the State militia to Hornell. Would he have refused to send the State police to Hornell when the Mayor advised him, as he did me, that a state of lawlessness had arisen which had got beyond the power of the local police to control?"

"Now, Mr. Smith's suggestion that I called out the police, if it means anything at all, is a covert appeal to those who do not want law and order preserved, who do not want the lives and property of the citizens of the State protected. I conceive it to be the highest duty of the State to maintain law and order and to preserve the lives and property of the citizens, and when either is threatened I propose to use all the power of the State to protect the liberty, the lives and the property of its citizens."

"Now, the fact is that those who in industrial disputes act as lawless leaders are the real enemies of labor. Probably no event, in recent times at least, has done more harm to the cause of labor, has done more to retard the progress of labor's freedom, than the Herrin massacre. I do not intend that any Herrin massacre shall occur in this State so long as I am Governor, and I mean that both in word and deed, and enough at the command of the Governor to prevent such an occurrence."

Irresponsible Leadership.  
"Now, that is no idle reference, because recently one of the labor leaders to whom Mr. Smith made his covert appeal when he said that I called out the police, indeed the head of the State Federation of Labor, asserted that there were 800 strikers armed in Buffalo to wipe out the State police. Now, of course, that was mere bombast. It was not true. But it is statements like that that inflame people. It is irresponsible leadership like that that leads people to make mistakes, and it is true that when a mass of people are inflamed, when their passions are aroused, they do not reason."

"They are led to perform acts which each one separately and in isolation would prevent, and it is inflammatory talk of that kind which does lead to such barbarous acts as that Herrin massacre. Now, when people are aroused to a state of violence it is necessary for the State to act quickly, to act decisively, to act with force."

"Now, I have said that for the State to undertake to fix men's wages or to compel men to work for less wages than they are willing to work for, is involuntary slavery. For any one of men or for any individual, however, to attempt to prevent others from working, who wish to work, is another kind of servitude, and I am opposed to both kinds of servitude."

"Of all members of the community the workers need the protection of the law. They need it for their own personal security. They need it to preserve their liberty to work or not to work, as suits them, and so long as I am Governor the power of the State will be used to protect that liberty and to preserve the lives and property of all of the people."

Then the Governor refuted a charge by Mr. Smith that he was hostile to labor, and that he had done many things as Governor to injure organized labor. That was campaign bunkum, he said. On this point the Governor declared that he was not making the charge for political effect. These labor leaders make it because they could not run, and know that they cannot run, the present administration. I am strongly in favor of the labor effort. And it should be the constant effort of labor to improve its labor leadership. I am in favor of organization, and labor should be organized. I have not any sympathy with those who would like to destroy labor organizations, because I have not any doubt, and you have not any doubt, that labor organizations have done much, vastly much, to put labor in its present fortunate position, and if it had not organized it would not now be in its present fortunate position."

When the Governor finished he was again cheered lustily. Many persons said after the meeting that he had strengthened himself in stouter country by having the pluck to stand up and defend the State police and his action in sending them here, and to score unmercifully a type of labor agitator which Hornell is unpleasantly familiar.

## CALDER ASSERTS TARIFF IS ENDING U. S. IDLENESS

Declares It Has Started Mohawk Valley Factories at Full Tilt—Tells Gloversville He Is Proud of His Part in New Law.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
GLOVERSVILLE, Oct. 18.—Senator Calder addressed a large audience here to-night on Congress and the tariff.

"In no part of New York State," he said, "are the people more dependent upon a protective tariff for the opportunity to work than along the Mohawk Valley. In every city and village from Schenectady to Syracuse are industries that could not survive without the levying of duties sufficient to make up the difference in cost of labor at home and abroad and with a knowledge that the low rates fixed under the Underwood Democratic tariff law had closed your factories, throwing thousands of men and women out of employment, and had in many places caused the opening of soup houses, very naturally I worked to fix tariff rates that would encourage a return of prosperity here and in this was largely successful."

To-day there is no unemployment in the Mohawk Valley section of the State. Every factory is busy and we have entered on good times unprecedented in the history of the country.

"The Democratic opponent has been denouncing this Republican protective tariff law. If he had his way we would return to the conditions that prevailed under Democratic rule."

"I make no apology for my conduct. I was trying to put American men and women to work and I have succeeded."

"I was in part responsible for the increase in the duty on gloves, not to 40 per cent, as some very over zealous Democrats would have you believe, but to a maximum rate of 70 per cent, and this, understand, on the foreign price."

"Let me show you just what this duty means on the ordinary kid gloves manu-

factured in Germany and worn by the women of this country.

"Here is a pair of gloves made in Germany and sold by the manufacturer to an American importer for 27 cents a pair. They are eleven inches long, and under the Democratic tariff law paid a duty of 17 cents a pair. Under the Republican tariff law the rate is fixed at 33 cents a pair, but there is a proviso in the law that when the duty is higher than 70 per cent, on the foreign market price.

"Seventy per cent, of 27 cents is 19 cents, so that the actual increase in the duty would be 2 cents a pair, and when I tell you that this pair was sold at retail for \$1.75 in New York city, you will see that the suggestion that our Democratic friends that this duty will increase the price of the cheaper glove is entirely false."

"Now, it is a fact that the duty on the higher price fancy gloves imported from France will be increased, but this increase will hardly cover the difference in the labor cost and what the manufacturer the fact that the long, highly finished glove has been retailed at an average of 300 per cent, more than the foreign cost it is readily seen that competition here among the 200 odd independent glove manufacturers will, as in the case of men's gloves, assure the tariff law that will keep the prices to the consumer lower even than they were when the entire market was controlled by the foreign producer."

"There is another thing which the producer must not forget, and that is the provision in the tariff law which gives the President the right to raise or lower the rates fixed in this law to the extent of 50 per cent. This will permit a study of conditions and the adjustment of rates up or down that will make certain fair conditions in every industry."

## MILLS PINS FAITH TO HARDING RECORD

Tells Workers Simply to Say What Administration Has Accomplished.

Representative Orden L. Mills, who is running against Herman A. Metz in the Seventeenth Congressional District, speaking last night at the Republican Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District, 1041 Madison avenue, told election captains that the only thing they have to do to win the election is to tell the voters the plain facts about the accomplishments of the Harding Administration.

"The fight in this district is going to be close," said Mr. Mills, "and you will have to get out and work. And I want to impress on you, in the first place, since the question has been raised here, I stand on the prohibition law. I favor a modification of the Volstead act."

Representative Mills referred to his appointment last spring as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and pointed out that as a member of this committee, which passed on appropriations and methods of taxation, he had been in a position to do much for the people of his district and of the whole city of New York as well. Then he outlined the points to be used in bringing out voters to the defense of the Republican Administration.

"All you need to do," he said, "is to tell the voters the truth. Ask them to compare the situation in this country eighteen months ago with the conditions to-day. Then we saw a country on the verge of a dangerous industrial depression, with 5,000,000 men out of work, with taxpayers staggering under an unprecedented burden, and the Liberty Center to the people below par and with our world prestige at rock bottom."

"Compare that with this country to-day. Now we see our country's prestige restored through the achievements of the conference on armament, business is improving, the railroads are making record shipments of freight every day, the expenses of the Government have been cut down \$2,000,000,000 a year, war taxes amounting to \$50,000,000 have been repealed, and there is every sign that the country has started on a period of continued prosperity. Those are the facts."

In the afternoon Mr. Mills spoke at the meeting of the Republican Neighborhood Association in the home of Mrs. Harold J. Pratt, 38 East Sixty-eighth street, and turned his attention to the race for Governor. He asked the 100 women present to help elect Gov. Miller. He said the campaign for Governor has resolved itself into a question as to what type of public safety and freedom the people of New York want—a Hyman or a Miller type.

Representative Mills next explained in detail the operation of the new tariff law. He said:

"There is need for protection to-day because a number of foreign nations are able to produce a great variety of articles cheaper than we are. In my judgment, while admitting the rates in a few of the Fordney-McCumber schedules to be excessive, they are, on the whole, not too high."

In the long run a protective tariff does not unduly raise the cost of living, except, of course, as to those articles where only a very small proportion of the amount consumed can be produced in this country. It is significant that every great nation, including free trade England, has to-day adopted the protective policy.

The other speakers were Robert McC. Marsh and Mrs. James Russell Parsons, president of the Republican Neighborhood Association. Mrs. Parsons asked women to volunteer as watchers at the polls.

## MURPHY AND KOENIG IN SAME 'AD' PROTESTED

Cohalan Poster Unchanged in Spite of Objection.

Artemus Ward, Inc., which has the concession for placing posters on the subway and elevated railroad platforms, wrote yesterday to the Cohalan Campaign Committee objecting to linking the names of Charles F. Murphy and Samuel S. Koenig in one of the advertisements, charging a political deal to beat the Surrogate. The letter stated:

"We must ask you to furnish us immediately with a new poster eliminating the line Murphy and Koenig or send us a slip to cover the line. We might suggest that you use 'any political ring' or 'any political boss.'"

## 'AL'S' BACKERS GET PREDICTING FEVER

Forecast Victory by 5,000 in Albany County and Capture of Erie.

Alfred E. Smith's campaign stock was soaring yesterday—in his headquarters in the city.

Several reports from up-State leaders assured his managers that the nominee was making a dent in the Republican districts. J. M. Price, prominent in future in his explanation to the people of the weakness of his administration, as outlined by me. I will give him something new to think about. Possibly he may be able to explain why he brought about the destruction of the direct nominating system; possibly he may be able to give to the people of the State some reason for taking away from them the welfare measures of regulating the work of women and children in factories."

Leaders from Albany county predicted a Smith victory by 5,000. They believe they will elect a State Senator in the Schenectady-Saratoga district. The Erie county managers said they would carry that Republican stronghold for "Al." The Democratic Union of Women of Manhattan, formed to combat the nomination of William R. Hearst for Governor, issued a statement advising women voters to work and vote for Alfred E. Smith.

Miss Ethel Stebbins is chairman. Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Montgomery Hale and Mrs. David F. Houston vice-chairmen. In a letter to Col. Charles Healy, commander 165th United States Infantry, the old Sixty-ninth Regiment, declining an invitation to speak at an unveiling of a monument erected in Salem Field Cemetery to the memory of Jewish soldiers who lost their lives in France, Mr. Smith wrote:

"Only a speaking engagement up State prevents me from attending. The spectacle of the fighting Jew and the fighting Irish, shoulder to shoulder with other Americans, spilling their blood under Old Glory in the gallant Sixty-ninth, is a heroic illustration of American patriotism."

## HARDING'S CANDIDACY NOT YET CONSIDERED

Attorney-General Daugherty Warns of Propaganda.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Attorney-General Daugherty, who stopped over here to-night on his way to Chicago, declared that he had no intention of considering the Harding candidacy for a second term. He said that President Harding does not expect to be a candidate for re-election "are for a purpose altogether disconnected from any information as to the facts."

Mr. Daugherty said that while his statement should not be taken as an official announcement, he could say that President Harding's candidacy for a second term has not yet been given any consideration.

Mr. Daugherty's statement follows: "What I am now saying is not to be considered as an official announcement, but I can say that the question of President Harding's candidacy for a second term has not yet been given any consideration."

"It is no doubt recognized that the President is the man in the United States who always responded to the expectations of the Republican party. The publications and propaganda, and that he does not expect to be a candidate are for a purpose altogether disconnected from any information as to the facts."

"It may at least be more or less officially announced that no consideration has been given to the matter of a second term, especially now by the President himself. The President has always waived the question aside, saying 'If the Administration succeeds, nothing can stop me from running for a second term, and if it fails it ought to be succeeded by another,' and his wishes will have little to do with the matter in either case."

## STATE'S OLDEST WOMAN CAMPAIGNER FOR MILLER

Mrs. Garrett Smith Glen Approves Welfare Record.

Mrs. Garrett Smith Glen, said to be the oldest woman campaigner in the State, is working for Gov. Miller's reelection because of the progress made in the last two years in legislation relating to health and relief for the needy. She resides at the Park Avenue Hotel and is working in the Tenth Assembly District.

## SMITH URGES RETURN OF DIRECT PRIMARIES

Challenges Miller to Explain Why He Destroyed That System.

SELFISH AIM HINTED  
He Asks: Was It Because Governor Wanted to Be Reelected?

SATIRE ON BLOC CONTROL  
Democratic Candidate Says Convention Scheme Is Purely Group Domination.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
WATERBURY, Oct. 18.—Speaking in the Olympic Theater here to-night before his largest and one of his most responsive audiences of his campaign, Alfred E. Smith challenged Gov. Miller to explain why he brought about the "destruction of the direct nominating system."

"I stand unequivocally for the restoration of direct primaries for all public offices," he declared. "Let Gov. Miller make what explanation he can for his reasons for his lack of confidence in the enrolled party voters."

It was hard to believe the Republican argument that State conventions promote harmony, he said, while the audience laughed, when four State officers nominated by direct primaries two years ago were thrown out of the window at the Albany convention.

Returning to the charge that the Highway Department had been ruined as an efficient instrument, Mr. Smith directly declared it was so it might be used as a garden for the cultivation of political patronage and as a persuader of substantial campaign contributions.

Direct Primary Issue.  
Swinging right into the direct primary issue as soon as he was introduced by former Supreme Court Justice Henry Purcell the Democratic candidate said:

"Gov. Miller having fallen down up to date in his explanation to the people of the weakness of his administration, as outlined by me. I will give him something new to think about. Possibly he may be able to explain why he brought about the destruction of the direct nominating system; possibly he may be able to give to the people of the State some reason for taking away from them the welfare measures of regulating the work of women and children in factories."

Mr. Smith said the answer of the Republican leaders to the campaign for direct primaries made by Gov. Hughes

fifteen years ago was "a demand that they be permitted to keep control."

"The Democrats in 1913, because of their belief in popular government, established direct primaries," the speaker continued. "No demand was made by the rank and file of either party for the restoration of the convention system, and the bill restoring it passed the Assembly late on the Saturday night of adjournment in 1921."

Public Hearings Denied.  
"The bulky measure, containing a mass of printed matter, was not even in the hands of the members during the course of the debate, and the manner in which it was passed is characteristic of the session, in which the most important laws were put through with little or no real consideration, solely of the crack of the party whip. Public hearings were denied to the people and king caucus ruled supreme."

Mr. Smith then proceeded to quote what he said were some of the reasons given for the bill by its sponsor, Senator Whitley of Rochester, and the speaker replied to them one by one.

The former Governor said the Republican Legislature had made the first assault on direct primary by sending him a bill to restore conventions for judicial nominations only. He promptly vetoed it. The speaker continued:

"The direct primary system is either fundamentally right or it is wrong; if right, why should it not apply to all elective offices, and, if wrong, why should it apply to any? This situation, it seems to me, leaves something for the Governor to explain. Why did he accept what amounted to a compact with a great principle? Why nominate State officers and members of the judiciary by convention and allow the rest of the officers, elected in civil divisions of the State, to be selected by the direct nominating system? Or is it perhaps Gov. Miller's intention, if reelected, to wipe out the direct primary system altogether?"

"The Governor talks loudly about his aversion to group government, why does he return the nominating power to the small groups against the rank and file? A man who is so distrustful of the people that he is unwilling to leave with them the nominating power should be the last one to speak about group government."

"Thanks to Gov. Miller's backward step, the small group in control of nominations have it within their power to poison the wellsprings of progressive government at their very source. Is it possible that the Governor returned to the convention system to make easy the road to his own re-election? Is it possible that he feared the progressive element within his own party?"

Mr. Smith said the recent convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs indicated that the women of the State generally resented the Governor's action in "sanctioning the destruction of the direct primary system. He quoted one woman there as saying: "Only a narrow group of people were against it," and another as declaring "the politicians have taken the teeth out of the women's vote by abolishing the direct primary."

"It must be disheartening to the women voters of the State," the candidate said, "after being admitted by constitutional amendment to the full privilege of citizenship, to find their opportunity for a voice in the affairs of their party cut off by a return to the system that gives the power to a small group. Is it possible that the friends of the convention system fear this and progressive power in party organization?"

To-morrow Mr. Smith will go to Syracuse by way of Oswego, where he has been asked to speak at a luncheon. In the evening he speaks in Gov. Miller's home city.

DIER ARGUMENTS TO-DAY.  
Justice James O'Malley will hear to-morrow the application of Elmore Dier, indicted head of the bankrupt brokerage firm which bore his name, for change of venue in his trial for grand larceny and bucketing which was scheduled to begin in General Sessions last month. The motion was to have been argued yesterday.

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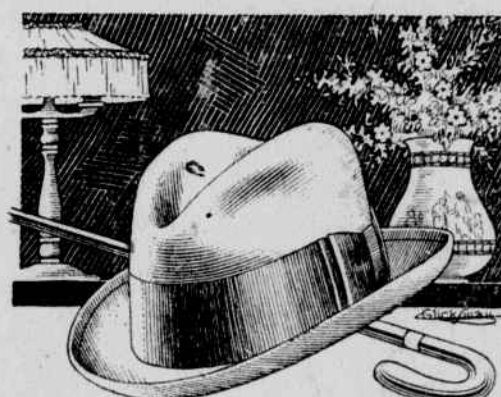
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Every hat in the assortment is perfect, and can be had in most extensive variety of styles—affording ample selection in the season's most desired shapes. Neatly finished with leather sweatbands, silk grosgrain or heavy ribbed cord bands—and silk lined to top them off! The colors:

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An important offering today—

## Genuine Walrus Brief Cases

at 7.50

Big, roomy, sturdily built brief cases that will stand plenty of wear and tear. Equipped with two, three or four pockets, heavy straps all around or half way, and reliable extension lock. No finer brief cases made, and at the remarkably low price of 7.50 they are a real "find." Size 11 x 16.



## Cowhide Secretary Cases

Special at 7.50

Brown or black cases, finished with two full pockets for valuable papers or books, and four smaller pockets for other articles; also pen and pencil loops. Very unusual values!

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## Ideal Dance Oxfords

for Men and Boys

at exceptionally low prices



You will certainly step very gracefully if you step in a pair of these fine oxfords, and in addition your formal dress attire will be most admirably completed. Very skillfully made in the newest last, with plain toe.

Boys' Oxfords, in patent coltskin 6.00  
Men's Oxfords, in patent or gun metal 7.75

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Grain that Looks the Part Instead of Grain that Lacks the Pebble!

GENUINE!—Imported!—Scotch by name and nature!

—a rugged, long-wearing, deep mahogany Scotch grain shoe—tanned over there—made over here—built on solid overweight oak soles, with perforated tips, foxings and vamps, and—so far as we can find out—the only value of its kind at \$8.00.

## Franklin Simon & Co.

Men's Shops—West 38th and 37th Sts.—Street Level